

A *Sup* 1  
MERCURIUS SCOTICUS  
Giving the World

to ground upon this evident truth,

Videlicet,

That the Scottish Rebels, the Presbyter, or Kirck-  
faction: Never intended that CHARLES the  
second should be their King.

Published to undeceive the Cozoned Covenanters of  
the three Nations, meerely drawne into Blood and  
Ruine by the Iugling of Some ruling Lockeyes.



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When the news of Charles the firsts death came into Scotland, the States-men who were invested with the government of that kingdome before, by L. Gen. Cromwell and the English army, in O<sup>r</sup>o. 1648. (Duke Hamiltons army being defeated and betrayed three moneths before.)

The Kings death seemed to them to be much grieved for, & those Estates pretended to be as forward to revenge it as any

And least it should appear to the people, that they with L. Gen. Cromwell had complotted his death, at my Lady Humes her house in the suburbs of Edinburgh, they complaine against the Independents of England, for murdering the King, but the furious Kirkmen, which could not so well assemble, in their Kirk prayers and preachments, in plain tearmes told their credulous, ignorant, rash auditors, that he deserved to die, having been a hinderer of Reformation, I, and had shed much blood of the Saints.

He, fiery Sir Iohn blamed the Independant for doing it without the house of Lords, did not disclaim the act as unjust or contrary to the laws of God and man, as an unchristian, as an inhumane and unbecom of savage, monstrous bloody act, in their answer to L. Gen. Cromwells declaration to the equal searles Scots in Scotland July 20, 1650. These states of that nation (never without a cloake, for their delignes,) proclaimed Charles the second, to make the world believe that they and the elder Linds in England were not united in hearts and counsels, and equally abominated Monarchy,

Yet so proclaimed they the king, that no judicious man, but might see they never intended to receive him to be their King, (what ere to gull the simple, they pretended,) whereupon a royall party in the North betook themselves into the field, finding he must not be their free Prince, but in bonds; for they heard him proclaimed King with this limitation that he should give such security to preserve Liberty, Law and Religion, as the Kirk and State should judge satisfactory, that is, he should give what ever the factious Rebels should aske of him, before he should be admitted to enter the kingdome, hereupon the Scottish Statesmen dispatch Commis-

honors unto him at the Isle of *Iersey* with such unreasonable propositions and demands: as that his Majesty could not in honor or safety grant them. In this treaty his Majesty disclaimed his *Scotch* friends who were in armes for him: *May 15. 1649.* The Treaty being dissolved, the Commissioners returne his Majesties negative answer to the State and Kirk of *Scotland*, which was most acceptable to the Grandees of that rebellious crew, for now they had some ground of quarrell.

His title to the Crowne was unquestionable, his innocent age blamelesse, O but now, now they have what they fisht for, his negative answer will afford them matter enough to declare against him, as now concluding him (one overruled by evill Counsell, the old way of worshipping in) an enemy into the Estate and Kirk, whereupon they resolved at that instant to declare peremptorily against him, and for a month continued in this resolution, but upon further debates and second thoughts, finding the greatest part of the kingdom loyall and ready to joyne with the *Marques of Montrose*, if he came in with any considerable force, they resolve once more to send to his Majesty before they would publish the declarations they had then provided, judging it a farr better way to defeat the *Marq. Montrose* his designe, in making his Majesty an absolute Monarch by a Treaty, then opposing his Generall in the field, this being subject to the chance of warre: but the other safe and sure a subtle way, and finding divers eminent persons that had power with the King, to perswade him to desert *Montrose*, and cast himself upon them and their faithfull, godly party.

Upon this consideration *Mr. George Windrum* was sent to the Isle of *Iersey*, to desire his Majesty would be pleased to appoint a convenient place and time for a second treaty, which he according to the good meaning of his innocent royall heart did, naming *Breda*, and the 1<sup>st</sup> of *March 1649.* the place and time of meeting.

In the beginning of which second treaty, his Majesty did stand to his former principles: But at last some eminent persons prevailed with him to yeeld to the *Scots* demands, to work which the *Hamiltonian* faction in the Court, to my knowledge, were also exceedingly assitant, representing to his Majesty that the *Marq. Montrose* was not 200 foot strong in *Orkney*, and that such an inconsiderable force could not be able to raile the countrey of *Scotland*, and that for forraign aid from Princes, there was no possibility of expecting it, most of them being unable, and much engaged in war, and others having scare quenched the fire in their own dominions, were not willing to involve themselves, or subjects in a forraign

warre

warre, which would require a dayly supply of men and mony from them.

They told him it would be encouragement to his friends abroad to be aiding and assisting to him, if he were possessed of one of his kindomes, and that his yeelding to the Scots party would give great satisfaction to the *Presbyterians* of *England*, and much hearten them and others to take up armes against the Rebels of *England*.

Upon these and other motives, with the earnest solicitation of those persons, his Majesty concludes an absolute agreement with the Scots Commissioners, and sends a letter to the *Marq. of Montrose* commanding him to disband his forces, and retire to *Denmarke* untill further order, and that he should deliver up his armes and amunition to the Scots Commissioners, or to the Sheriffe of the County wherein he was.

But before the Gentleman could come into *Scotland* the *Marq. of Montrose* was taken prisoner, and most barbarously murdered by the Kirk and State, for his loyalty and fidelity to the King. Here judge you if *Charles* the first was not murdered, and *Charles* the second wounded, not in effigies or in picture: but in the highest image and character that could represent Majesty, in his Generall and Vice-roy.

Now all this while his Majesty is treating at *Breda*, the Scots hold knowne correspondency with those of *England*, *Mr. Ansley* being Agent at *Edenbrough*, sending dayly provision to the garrisons of *Barwick* and *Newcastle*, and soliciting them dayly for aid against the *Marq. of Montrose*, but a week before the *Marq.* landed, a Statesman wrote a letter to *Sr. Arthur Hasselrig*, giving him a true account of their present condition *April 14. 1650.* assuring him that the affaires of that kingdome were come to that height, that the godly party would be forced to fly to *England* very suddainly, if that the *English* did not advance presently toward their borders,

During this treaty also likewise the Ministers did endeavour both by their prayers and preachments, to make the royall Family odious to the people, and to disgrace the loyall party, affirming them to be more wicked and greater enemies to God and true Religion, then the Sectaries or Independants of *England*, and that they might with greater safety joyn with Independants, then with the Malignant party, that were honoured by the King, but dishonourous of God and his true worship, such and some of them were *Mr. Hogge, Lesley, Mungalaw, Iohn Sterling, and Hamilton.*

The States of *Scotland* being now free of all fear of being annoyed any more by the Kings party, his Generall and Viceroy hanged, and



his body quartered, they begin to assume their former resolutions and designe of having no King, And to that end dispatch *Mr. William Murray* with letters and new instructions to their Commissioners, requiring them forthwith to break off the Treaty and return, because their proclaimed King had broken faith with them, in sending the *Marq. of Montrose* to invade *Scotland* in the time of treaty, (wherein they highly and falsly abuse his Majesty, for there was no cessation agreed on) and that if they had made any agreement with their King to disclaim it, in their name, as having gone further then their Commission or Instructions led them or would warrant them.

And that they might have some colour of reason for this, they send some Animadversions vpon their first instructions, shewing their true meaning and intention in them, (which I may one day get and publish,) and that their Commissioners had misstaken their meaning in concluding and agreeing with the King.

They command *Mr. Murray* to present unto the King, how much the kingdome of *Scotland* was enraged against him, and how by common consent and the uniuersall cry, his Generall was executed (that in him, and his death he might see the affections of that people alienated from him, and what his own fate might prove,) that he dyed excommunicate, being denied absolution, was quartered, his head staked up, and bowels buried under the gallows.

And that it might clearly appear he could not go for *Scotland* in safety, they give him a list of fourteen Noblemen and Gentlemen that were banisht *Scotland*, without whose personall presence his Majesty could not continue in the kingdome one day in safety.

And that these Machevills might have some shew of reason for disclaiming their King, and draw the people to joyn with them in this their last designe against his Majesty, they appoint two declarations to be penned, one by the Kirk, another by the State, and that the penners of those declarations might be the better furnished with matter, they examine their then prisoners of *Montroses* party concerning their Commissions granted to them to invade the kingdome, interrogating them what Princes his Majesty had solicited to that end, and whether they ever heard his Majesty call them Rebels and Traitors, and whether he did not threaten to destroy *Scotland* with fire and sword, in case they did not submit to him.

And whether they did not think his Majesty popishly affected, and whether, while he was in *France* he did not go to *Massé*.

These and the like intergatories were put to the prisoners, in hope that through fear to displease them, some of them would depose what

what might contribute to a charge against their innocent King.

And that the people might be the better perswaded for disclaiming their King, their Ministers in their Pulpits and Sermons told the people that his Majesty did now shew himself an *Hawk* of the right nest, and that he would be more bloody then ever his father was, or any of his Progenitors; *Mr. Lesly*, *Mr. Hogge* and others.

That it appeared clearly, God had such a controversie with the royall Family, as he had with *Ababs*, and that he hoped to live to see that Race cut off Root and Branch.

In their prayers they made the King and his father of ever blessed memory, guilty of all the blood that had been shed in the three Kingdomes, and prayed God that *Charles* the second might never come to sit upon his Throne untill he repented himself of granting Commissions to wicked men; to shed the blood of Gods peculiar people.

But further, these Rebels knowing that a bare declaration would not maintain the quarrell against the King and his party, they resolve to rewe modell their army, and to keep open correspondency with the State of *England*, and to make a league offensive and defensive with them. To this end they dispatch one *Major Dieffen*, a known Independent to the State of *England*, to let them know they had sent to their Commissioner *Mr. Will. Murray* to recall them, and disclaim any agreement with him their proclaimed King.

Having thus cloathed their designe, they dreame of a perpetual enjoyment of their usurped power, and of settling the peace of that State in such a way, that the whole world should not be able to disturbe it.

But vain and foolish prove the counsels of men, where God sits not president, the wisdom of these *Achitophels*, a months time findes turned into folly, for before *Mr. Murray* could get into *Holland*, his Majesty and the Scots Commissioners were fully agreed, and his Majesty gone with them into *Scotland*, and before the Parliament of *Scotland* knew his Majesty was landed, the agreement which was made at *Breda* was ratified by both parties on Scotch ground and so fully confirmed, that it was not possible in the State to question the Agreement.

The unexpected newes of his Majesties landing, though it amazed the Statesmen, and such as I will not name for some reasons untill my next, yet was the hearts of all sorts of other people transported with unspeakable joy, insomuch as they received him as King, and as another *Moses* sent of God to deliver them from their unjust and overturning Taskmasters, which did not onely oppress them

them in their estates, by continued illegall taxes and impositions, by free quarter and excise, and in their persons by banishments and imprisonments: but in their very soules, forcing them to go on in, and perpetrate their wicked courses against God and their King.

But upon his Majesties arrivall, as if at present they felt ease by his presence from all these, generall joy is expressed by firing beacons and making bonfires three nights together, and such like publications to the world of honouring their King, with much studied joy, and that it was in vaine now for the *Scotch* party to oppose the King, or confine him to the castle of *Dunnotter*, as some of them after his arrivall moved he might have been, but his Majesties unexpected and sodain comming, together with the peoples universall joy for an honourable reception of him.

Not onely prevented the plots of the rebellious party of Kirk and State against him: but likewise it encreased the jealousie the *English* had of the *Scots* Presbitry. and did engage them against their brethren of *Scotland*, who a week or two before had given them assurance that they had sent a messenger into *Holland* to recall their Commissioners, and that they were resolved absolutely to have no King.

And wrought upon the State of *England* to command *Gen. Cromwell* forthwith into *Scotland* with a powerfull army, and a squadron of ships to be sent to sea: but unsearchable are the works of God, and his wayes past finding out, now are the wicked ensnared in their own devices, and brought to such a straight they know not what to doe. Their King having given all satisfaction, and being brought home by their Commissioners, is so high in the heart of his subjects, that they find it impossible to eject him.

And the *English* enraged, as if undoubtedly they had been deceived by the Kirk and Parliament of that kingdome, In wrath approach with a powerfull army, whereupon the Parliament and Kirk send a messenger unto *Gen. Cromwell*, desiring him not to approach neer the borders; but that a Treaty might be admitted, whereby a right understanding between the Nations might be preserved, and that they might the more plainly make it appeare, that their intentions were true and reall in keeping the solemn league and covenant of peace betweene the nations.

To this, *Gen. Cromwell* replied, he would treat with them when he came to *Edenbrough*. This answer being returned, the Parliament put it to the vote, whether an army should be raised for the defence of the country. Eight of the prime Statesmen vote no army: (their names you shall have in the next) but the Ministers



or Kirk faction, whose interest the Independant could not, or they knew would not secure, voted for an army, and the forward of those Kirkers gave assurance for the raising of a Regiment of horse for Major Straughan.

And that they might abate the fury of the English, they set forth a declaration, in which they call heaven and earth to witnesse, that they never intended to invade England.

His sacred Majesty within a day after his landing wrote two letters, one to the Parliament, and the other to the Committee of Kirk, signifying to them, that he had satisfied their demands to the full, and that he was come into that kingdom, with a resolution to be ruled by them, and that it should evidently appear to be their fault, and not his, if there were failer in any thing. These letters seemed to give satisfaction to his greatest enemies, and hereupon they voted for the speedy Coronation of his Majesty, in that he had given full satisfaction to their Commissioners, and had himselfe taken the Covenant, so they grounded their vote for Coronation, as by a true extract from their Parliament journal book is witnessed.

Now observe next, that his Majesty travelled from the North of that kingdom to the Southward, and was received (as before) at Aberdeen, Dundee, St. Andrews, St. Johnstons, &c. by the Earles of South Aisle, and Marriall. The more the people expresse their love and loyalty to him their King, the more jealous grew the State factions in Kirk and Parliament.

And thereupon the Parliament is wrought upon to send forth a Proclamation, commanding the English that chancie with his Majesty (but such as should be approved of by Kirk and State) to depart the kingdom, and that no Malignants should come within ten miles of the court. And to second this, the leading Kirkmen bellow it out, that the peoples rejoicing should ere long be turned into mourning, and that for all they knew, God had sent them a King in his anger.

Within a fortnight after his Majesty came to *Bankland*, he removed to *Sterling*, where he received an invitation from the Committee to come to the army, which his Majesty cheerfully embraced, and was no sooner entered their Trenches, but the soldiers raised a

shout (which gave an Alarm to the Enemy) and in their exclamations said, We have a good cause, We have a good cause, Now let us fight for God and our King.

But this heartiness of theirs, gave exceeding great offence, and spurred up the leading Kirkmen, in their things, a little like Sermons, that they had a good cause, when they had no King, yet say what they could, whilst his Majesty was in the army (which was five dayes) the souldiers expresse most observeable resolutions, chalked upon their Armes when they went out to charge the Enemy, We are for King Charles; and when they saw Sir James Hacket make a cowardly retreat in the fight of his Majesty and Army, the souldiers cried out, let Colonel Hacket be hanged, for he is a Coward and a Traytor.

The leading Kirkers finding his Majesty to have such an unexpected influence upon the army, ruggedly desired him to be gone, for that they had observed, that since his Majesties comming into the army, the souldiers did neglect their duty to God and themselves his Ministers, and therefore he must away.

The King being gone, they fall to purging the army of all Malignants English and Scots, to the number of five thousand assured fighting men, who knew what enemies were,

Within a week after his Majesty went from the army, the English Rebels retreat to *Dunbar*, which was some twenty miles, where upon the Kerkers are raised to such an height of pride and insolency, as that nothing fills their stales more, then that God had shown they were beloved of him; his dear children and chosen, whom he would protect as he did *Hezekiah and Jerusalem*, to which purpose the Chap. ordered to be expounded by all the Levites in the Camp was 2. Kings 19. But wee and alas, these jocund thanksgivings of theirs prove very farall; for the enemy by his retreat drew them from their Trenches, to gaine opportunity, the better to fight them abroad, whom he knew could never stand one charge in open field, being an irregular fresh and raw number of men, from whom the fighting Nobility, Gentry and souldiers, were (as Gen. Cromwell could have desired) either forced or cashearted the field, and inhibited bearing Armes.

Remarkable now is it, how this Kirk and States presumption, treachery,

treachery, insolency and pride did forerun their destruction, for no sooner did the *English* rebels Army charge them, but they fled, threw away their Arms, and cry for quarter. Thus wicked men hasten to their ruin, and are resolute to their own overthrow, for had they not been led by the headstrong *Kirkers* to pursue, but had kept within their Trenches, the *English* Army through want of health by famines, and many distresses to which they were driven, must uncontroversibly within few dayes have retreated with as infinite shame and dishonour on their parts, as it would have been advantage and encouragement to their now beaten brethren, dear brethren of Scotland.

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For the confirmation of much (if not of all) here asserted, ( my unbyassed Reader ) excuse the incerting of the Kirks own declaration Aug 15. 1650. worth thy running over.



He Commission of the generall Assembly, considering that there may be just ground of stumbling from the Kings Majesty, refusing to subscribe and emit the declaration offered unto him by the Committee of Estates and Commissioners of the generall Assembly, concerning the firme carriage and resolution for the future, in reference to the cause of God, and the enemies and friends thereof: Doth hereby declare: That the Kirke and Kingdome doe not owne, or espouse any malignant party or quarrel or interest; But that they fight meerely upon their former grounds and principals, and in defence of the cause of God and the kingdome, as they have done the twelve yeers past, and therefore as they disclaim all the finnes and guilt of the King and his

house, so they will not own him nor his interest, otherwise then with a subordination to God, and so far as he owns and prosecutes the cause of God, and disclaims his and his fathers opposition to the work of God and to the Covenant, and likewise all the enemies thereof. And that they will with all convenient speed, take in consideration the papers sent to them from Oliver Cromwell, and vindicate themselves from all the falshoods contained therein, especially in those things wherein the quarrell betwixt us and that party is mistated; that is if we owned the late Kings proceedings, and were resolved to prosecute and maintain his present Majesties interest, before and without acknowledgement of the finnes of his house and former wayes to Gods people in both kingdomes.

A. Ker.

The Committee of Estates having seen and considered a declaration of the Commissioners of the generall Assembly, anent the stating of the quarrell wherein the army is to fight, do approve the same and heartily concurre thereto.

Tho. Hender.

Printed by Evan Tyler Printer to the Kings most excellent Majestie, 1650.

For

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Further Collectives conducing to the proof of the  
purposed ground.

Since the *Scottish Army* was routed, the *Kirk* have commanded a generall Fast, and have in Print, given these reasons to incite thereunto,

1. For that we have sinned, and finde the displeasure of the Lord upon us of this Nation in generall.
2. For the finnes of our Commissioners, in bringing our King too soon, contrary to the minde of the godly party.
3. For our acceptance of him for our King before he had more sufficiently repented him of his bypast finnes;
4. For not thoroughly purging the Army of the Malignants of the Nations.
5. For our too much trusting to the Arme of flesh.

Consider these things, and I shall onely offer two or three more for thee to ruminare at present. *Viz.*

1. Their moulding the grosse lump of their *Scottish State* according to the *English Rebels* present Plotforme.
2. Their murthuring his Maiesties Generall, or executing them who appeared with him in Armes, that had any spark of loyalty. No cessation being agreed upon.
3. Their depriving those Ministers that affected Monarchy; hated independancy and antimonarchicall Sectaries.
4. Their establishing their government of that kingdome in the left yeeres to this very day, in the hands of those who were enemies to Monarchie, and engaged to destroy the royall Family, having been so highly active in the late rebellion against *Charles the first*.

5. Their entrusting the Army and Forts of that kingdome to this houre, with none but the known Enemies of Monarchie.



14.

Their not being in a posture of defence in their kingdome to receive the enemy, at their not fortifying *Leeth* and other places.

7. Their making no provision for the reception of the King, by preparing any of his houses for him before he came.

8. Being come, the banishing his Majesties domestick servants.

9. Their Ministers *Mr. James Guibery, Mr. Blair, Mr. Rotherford, &c.* impudently as fallly disgracing and dishonouring his Majestie, and his father of eternally blessed memory in their Court sermons, or such like things to his face.

10. Their not crowning his Majestie.

11. Their not suffering his Majesty to abide in the Army, or to call to his aid those whom he knew would not fear an enemy.

12. Their not setting, or suffering him to set up his Standard royall.

13. Their daily setting forth most dishonourable Proclamations of their own in his sacred name.

And to look a little back, for keeping correspondency with the *English* Rebels, and entertaining *Mr. Ansley* as their Agent from *England*, during the time the Commissioners were in treaty at *Breda*.

To all which, adde *Mr. Murrays* commission and instructions to the *Scots* Commissioners at *Breda*, to break off the Treaty, and to disclaim any agreement with their King, and now *Mercurius Scoticus* appeals to the judgements of rationall men through the world, whether he be from such premises, false in his conclusion, *Viz.*

That the carrying Kirkmen and Committee of State in *Scotland*, never intended their King should come into *Scotland*, or themselves to engage in a war with the *English* upon his Interest. In short, that they never intended or do intend to have a King.

Salute

Sir, at present to satisfie you further of our publike affaires here, this nation is divided, and stands upon three Interests, Collonel Straughan and Carr have one Army in the west of Scotland, David Lesly and Argile abut Sterling and St. Johnstons, Major General Middleton and the Marq. of Huntly another in the North, which last army hath made a new Covenant, almost in the old language. The loyall party in Athold have cut off a Regiment of David Leslys horse, suprising them in their quarters by night. Dr. Frozer contrived a conveyance of his Majesty from Argiles party to Clova in Angus: but was betrayed in his designe by the treachery of some of them that carried him away, and his Majesty forced back again. The old plot onely the Sceane altered, God prevent.

Aberdeen Octob. ult.

I thanke my friend for his intelligence; much more for his Prayers, and have some reason to joyn with him, God grant it be not turnd upon the King. he deserted us, we are at large to desert him, and the fate of Charles the second be not the same with the first.

The change of affaires may be strange upon this small action of Major Gen. Middleton: Grant a uniting of these Interests, and finde an expedient for the preserving Argiles person and securing his friends, and I shall proclaim hopes for the abused King.

F I N I S.